THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

DEATH OF REV. R. ARMSTRONG, D. D.

☞ Thousands of people die daily and "make no sign;" thousands go, they know not why, and care not how, from one world to another, and are as little missed in the one they leave as they are welcomed in the one they enter; thousands again are swept like the washings of a river and "the place that knew them, knows them no more;" yet now and then a larger stone crumbles and falls from the arch of humanity, and the fabric is shaken and man is humbled, and the sound of its fall finds a wider sweep than the little grains of sand, amongst which it now lies buried.

Thousands linger, linger, and are never ready; —not that love is wanting, but that faith is weak. Thousands hurry, hurry, to lay down a burden which they cannot alter, which they will not bear; —not that hope is lessened, but that patience is at fault. Love may well linger when the parting is final; hope may well hurry when the meeting is doubtful Yet now and then a spirit goes to the spirit-land, whose memory is not all a blank, whose affections are not all on itself, whose eyes, though closed in death, look back in love on wife and children, as well as forward in hope of the reunion; whose ears, though sealed to human sounds, are as conscious of the sobbings of the true hearts it left behind, as of the angel choirs above them.

When a great man in the land, and a prominent man in an extended sphere of duties, suddenly drops out of that sphere, and hand, foot, tongue, eye and brain, that wrought the will of that spirit through the ends of the earth, are finally composed alongside of common clay within the narrow limits of six feet of earth; when the moan of the night wind or the rays of the early sun pass over his grave, as they would o'er the humblest—we note the lesson, but how many receive it?

We are mortal; we should therefore be humble: we are human; we should therefore be charitable. The responsibility of the living to the living ceases with death; of their responsibility to God we are not the judges, lest we should be judged ourselves. Let him who has arrows to shoot, shoot them against living hearts, or they may rebound from the marble of the tomb and hurt the hunter. The humble, loving, Christian soul will ever find the perfumes on life's path, whether it leads over Alpine heights or marshy fens, while the proud, the selfish and the self-sufficient are ever snuffing pestilence and battle, and sleep in armor with the worm beneath it.

The above remarks have been called forth by the death of one who had long filled a prominent post in this land, who had identified himself with the progress of this people under every aspect that came within the comprehensive grasp of his active mind. RICHARD ARMSTRONG, D. D., President of the Board of Education, Member of His Majesty's Privy Council of State and of the House of Nobles, expired at his residence in Honolulu on Sunday morning, the 23d inst., from injuries received by the fall from a horse some three weeks previous.

The funeral was attended on Monday afternoon by a large number of friends of the deceased from his residence to the Stone Church, which was filled to its utmost capacity. After a prayer in English by Rev. S. C. Damon, Rev. E. Corwin made a short address in English and was followed by Rev. Mr. Clark, who made some remarks in Hawaiian, and the exercises closed with a hymn sung by the native choir. The corpse was interred in the grave yard adjoining the church.

We can give our readers no better obituary notice of Mr. Armstrong than what has already been published in the *Hae Hawaii* by one who knew him well and had the best of authority for saying what he did. We subjoin a translation and would merely add that Mr. Armstrong leaves a widow and eight children, three sons and five daughters, to find in the sympathy of kind hearts and among themselves that love which his presence can no longer impart.

[Translated from the Hae Hawaii of Sept. 26.]

The Rev. Dr. Richard Armstrong, President of the Board of Education, Member of the Privy Council and of the House of Nobles, one who had devoted the energies of his life to the benefit of the Hawaiian nation, one whose kind benevolence extended to all acquainted with him—is no more!

Dr. Armstrong was born in the township of McEwansville, Northumberland Co., Pa., in the United States of America, April 13th, 1805. He was one of the youngest of a family of eight children. His earlier years were spent upon a farm. His forefathers were farmers in the middling class of life. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlyle, Pa., and completed his studies at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. As he approached to manhood he became a surveyor and school teacher.

He was married to his surviving wife on the 25th of September, 1831, wanting two days to complete the twenty-eighth year of their married life. To the surviving widow is also due the sympathy of this whole nation. *Love to the one who weeps.*

In the month of May, 1832, he arrived at these islands, and, after a year's residence at Honolulu, he sailed in Company with Messrs. Alexander and Parker as a missionary to Nukuhiva, one of the Marquesas Islands. After a residence there of eight months, and finding it an impracticable field of labor, they returned hither. After his return, Mr. Armstrong was stationed at Haiku, on East Maui. After a residence of one year at that place, he removed to Wailuku in the year 1835. For five years he preached the gospel at the latter place. And because of his great attachment to the people of Wailuku, it was his desire to have spent his days with them as their teacher; but in July, 1840, he was removed to Honolulu to take charge of the Station vacated by the return to the United States of Mr. Bingham. There he preached the gospel in the church at Kawaiahao until the 6th of December, 1847, when he was appointed to fill the place vacated by the death of Mr. Richards as Minister of Instruction. When this office was abolished and a Board of Education instituted, Mr. Armstrong was appointed President of the Board, in the discharge of the duties of which office he continued unto the day he met the accident which terminated in his death. He was one of the old teachers whom the chiefs were formerly wont to consult. For this reason he was chosen as the successor to Mr. Richards. In their intercourse with him, the chiefs well knew him to be a man of integrity when he gave his advice on the subjects for which his advice was asked. For this reason the King and all his chiefs had great confidence in him, and it cannot be said that that confidence was misplaced. If any act of his was thought to be wrong, or was condemned, no one could say that any wrong act was undertaken in obedience to evil advice from him. In the discharge of all his public duties as an officer of government, he ever received the approbation of all who employed him. There was no shirking in his intercourse with his associates in council; he ever spoke truly and to the point; they are unanimous in their testimony to his uniform kindness of feelings and regard for the opinions of others associated with him.

At the time the Board of Education was constituted, the entire confidence and trust of the King was reposed in him, that he would fulfill faithfully the duties of that office. Many years did he preside at the head of that department to the entire satisfaction of the late King, and also of his present Majesty, Kamehameha IV, who appointed him to a seat in the House of Nobles and to a membership in the Privy Council.

One excellence in the character of Dr. Armstrong was, that he was energetic in regulating the affairs of his own department, and ready to assist in forwarding every work pertaining to that and other departments of the Government. It was his pleasure to work, if by that means he could promote the welfare or diminish the wants of others. His natural temperament was activity, a perseverance in seeking what would accrue to the profit and the comfort of the many. He was the mover of enterprise, and multitudes were encouraged by his exhortations to undertake agricultural and other enterprises.

His readiness to assist the labors of those enfeebled by sickness, or absent, is well known, as was often the case of his fellow laborers in the gospel. The distance of the place of preaching was reckoned as nothing, if he could only reach it in time. It was in one of these excursions to help another that he received the wound which caused his death.

It is not possible for want of time to prolong these remarks of admiration for the deceased, but it is plain to every reader of this page that great is the loss sustained by his own family, and the burden of sorrow fallen upon the King and the nation, by the death of this ready and benevolent working man. It is right that the whole land mourn along with the disconsolate widow and children, for in the time of our prosperity he rejoiced with those who rejoiced, and in the time of adversity, he was in heaviness with those who were burdened.

☞ The *Boston Journal*, speaking of late school examinations in that city, says:

"But those who visited several schools could not fail to be impressed with the urgent need of more attention to one branch of education—the neglect of which we have before alluded to in our columns, and pressed upon the attention of parents and the school committee,—and that is, *physical education*. Many of the scholars who graduate to-day—boys as well as girls—show that they have been sadly neglected in this respect, and their appearance gives good ground for fears that in their efforts to excel in their studies they have weakened their physical frames to an extent which it will take months, if not years, to recover from."

The *physical education* of the young is a subject which we have frequently referred to in connection with the general education in this country. We have shown that it is not the fitful and excessive romping at irregular intervals, but the daily, systematic and well directed exercises of the gymnasium that develop the muscles, expand the chests, form the limbs and impart that vigor and elasticity to the young men and women of a country, which enable them in after life to bear up against changes, privations and hardships, and which predispose them to be joyful and grateful to their Maker, charitable and sympathizing with their fellow men, and energetic in all the walks of life. We have advocated the introduction of gymnastic exercises as an indispensable complement to every public school in the land; the cost of the first fitting up being very small in itself and too insignificant when compared with the beneficial results to flow from it.

As a society, a nation and a government we have expended immense amounts of money and time, considering our means, and are still doing it, to teach the young how to read and to write, how to pray and to sing, but not a penny nor a thought have we expended on their physical education, the prolongation of life and the enjoyment of health while it lasts.

We hope that no one will gainsay that the first duty of a Christian statesman is the preservation of the health of the people, or the very office of the Christian teacher would soon be a sinecure. All other considerations must cede to this; but this duty commences with the cradle or the school, and is not limited to quarantine regulations and the institution of hospitals. The public mind has been much exercised upon the educational wants of the Hawaiian youth, during this year; but, with the exception of our own remonstrance, no thought has been bestowed upon the want of a physical education, no provision made to supply it.

We again revert to this subject in behalf of the truest and nearest interest of this people, and we insist that it be attended to at once and thoroughly. Let us not be answered as we were answered in the matter of the introduction of the English language, the separation of the sexes, the denominational system of teaching,—that they were not practicable on account of the sparsity of the people and the poverty of the government. The physical education has nothing to do with the language spoken, is applicable to and in fact imperatively needed by both sexes, it carries no theological crotchets on its parallel bars, no glimpses of the bottomless pit from the rounds of its ladder, no fear of the devil while armed with the dumbells, and by giving stamina to the young, and self-reliance, it will assuredly tend to counteract the sparsity and diminish the poverty.

☞ To those of our readers who either do not take the foreign journals, or have not the time to analyze their too often contradictory statements, we promised a condensed account of the Italian embroglio which now seems to divide the attention of the world with the Presidential campaign in the United States.

Eighteen hundred and forty-eight was a year of no ordinary importance in the annals of mankind. It was the year of the gold discovery in California, which had so marked a bearing on the development and fortunes of this country. But something more than gold was discovered in that self-same year.

In France it was discovered that the government of the *Juste Milieu* had worked itself out to the very end of its tether, and that the "Citizen King" was as venal as an alderman and as stubborn as a priest.

Germany had discovered that a corporation of independent states without a practical federal Government, was only a source of weakness. She tried the remedy, but failed in its application through personal jealousies of the would-be chiefs, and the inexperience of the would-be freemen.

Hungary discovered that the great-great-grandson of *regis nostri* Maria Theresa was but a Hapsburgh after all. And it made many other valuable discoveries beside.

Italy also had her discoveries—the seedlings, of which the present is the fruit. She discovered, and, for the first time for many centuries asserted, that Italy belonged to the Italians; that the presence of the Austrians could be dispensed with; that constitutional government and civil rights were incompatible with Croat police in the North, with Bourbon rule in the South.

Throughout Europe, in fact, there was a terrible rattling of the dry bones of despotism, and Kings and Kaisers went on their travels, or saved their heads by insincere concessions to the popular demands.

The fortunes which followed this re-awakening in Europe, and in Italy specially, are no doubt familiar to our readers. They know that, after a short and stormy, inglorious and fraticidal republic, France returned to imperialism with its reserved right of revolution, in order to escape socialism and a repetition of the political experiments of '89–94;—that the German Bund, with its eight and thirty crowns, was too topheavy an institution to wear well, and thus fell through under its own weight; that Russia settled the Hungarian affairs, and Radtzky *tranquilized* Italy after the battle of Novarra and the capitulation of Venice. In short, that the liberal, constitutional aspirations of all those States were successfully repressed.

But the idea of an Italian unity did not die with Charles Albert of Sardinia. Within his little kingdom was deposited the nest-egg of Italian freedom, and to his son he bequeathed his undying hatred of the Austrian. We know how faithfully the Italian cause has been served by Victor Emmanuel and the great men whom great occasions invariably call forth. How with the aid of France Novarra was avenged on many a field, and the idea of an Italian unity received both form and application by the incorporation with Sardinia of Lombardy, the Duchies and the Romagna. Encouraged by this success and the promise of non-intervention by the principal powers of Europe, Sardinian statesmen and Italian patriots are working together for the rehabilitation of Italy as a political unit in the family of nations.

Hence the expedition of Garibaldi.

Sicily was in open revolt against that Hapsburg cross with the Bourbon which had ruled the kingdom of the Two Sicilies with infamous celebrity; and with Garibaldi at their head the North of Italy sent men and money to secure the emancipation of Sicily and the downfall of the Bourbon.

Garibaldi succeeded and Sicily was evacuated at last accounts by the Neapolitan troops. So far there was plain sailing, and the Neapolitan's protests at the European courts only produced the stereotyped reply of "non-intervention."

Garibaldi's idea is undoubtedly, in fact avowedly, to invade and revolutionize Naples as well as Sicily, Rome as well as Naples, and annex them to the Sardinian crown, and then with Italy, so far united, finish the battle of Solferino by pitching the Austrians out of the quadrilateral and out of Venetia.

In Naples the situation is desperate. Francois II., Bombalino the son of Bomba, in his greatest need has given his subjects a Constitution and sworn to maintain it. But the sanctity of an oath seems to form no part of a Bourbon's education, and if Francois weathers the storm, he will assuredly repeat the farces of 1812 and 1848.

The King of Naples has sent his ambassadors to London, Paris and Turin. At the two first places they have received but cold comfort. England and France would advise the Court of Turin to advise Garibaldi not to trouble the continental possessions of Francois II., but, when asked to oppose his invasion, their standing reply was "non-intervention." Naples has offered Sardinia the possession of Sicily if she would only recall these terrible dogs of war, Garibaldi and his *Cacciatori delli Alpi*. Victor Emmanuel has promised to give the subject all due consideration, which means that he will take his time and let matters take their course. So Naples is in a bad way, for Garibaldi will not stop—because his mission was not an Italian union but an Italian unity.

From the always accurate and well informed correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis* (Mr. Gaillardet) we quote the following, bearing directly on this matter:—

"This last declaration (the non-intervention of France and England in behalf of Naples) leaves Garibaldi free to act as he shall think best. Will he submit himself to the King of Piedmont? That is doubtful, because he is surrounded with men who are resolute and fully possessed with their own ideas. Mr. Depretis, the Envoy of Victor Emmanuel, had arrived at Palermo, but whatever may be his influence over Garibaldi, he is not likely to stop him midway on his mission. The immense sacrifices which the Court of Naples have incurred prove that when Garibaldi shall present himself before that city, he will easily enter it. The populace, the navy and the army appear deeply affected by the contagion spread over the land by his name, and the fever of Italian unity. And Garibaldi will not abstain from so easy a prey. It is not for Sicily that he has fought; it is for Italy. After Palermo and Messina he must have Naples, as after Naples he must have Rome and Venice.

"When the time shall have arrived, the possessions of the Holy See, with the exception of Rome, will be abandoned to their destiny by the Cabinet of the Tuileries. * * †

"Garibaldi and Italy, even after it shall have been united under the scepter of Victor Emmanuel, will have still more difficulty to liberate Venetia than Palermo, Naples and Rome, if it is true, as the *Opinion Nationale* writes, that the interview at Toplitz between the Emperor of Austria and the Regent of Prussia had for object the conclusion of a treaty of external alliance, whereby, in case Austria should be attacked in Italy, Prussia engaged herself to a military occupation of all the portions of the Empire making part of the Germanic Confederation, in order to allow Francis Joseph to bring all his resources to bear upon Italy. The Berlin journals admit the probability of this alliance, which is of as grave importance to France as to Italy."

☞ When we read of past events in New Zealand, its occupation and colonization under British rule, its anomalous position between the settlers and the natives, the constant grasping after more land on one hand, the repeated evasions and finally armed refusal to alienate another acre on the other hand, and at last the present war of races now raging in several portions of the islands and spreading through all—when we read of this we can not be thankful enough to that overruling Providence which made the occupation of these islands, in 1843, pass by like a cloud, and, by restoring them to their natural owners, enabled them in peace and tranquillity to develop their independent nationality and their civilization from within, undisturbed by the ignorance or the crotchets of a colonial office or the fluctuations of Hawaiian stock in the London money market. It may be that that national assertion, that creeping civilization have not in every instance assumed the most proper form or the most direct road to the end in view; but with all its shortcomings and all its demerits—and they are more accidental than inherent—we can now see the immeasurable advantage of a political independence, in the preservation of race, in the spread of knowledge, the promotion of a peaceful temper, checking the hauteur of the foreigner and encouraging the self-reliance of the native. We can thank God with full hearts that, during eighty years of constant and increasing contact with the foreigner, He has preserved this people from a war of races, with its attending murders and rapine, extermination or esclavage; that He has placed at the head of this people men competent and willing to receive and communicate the light of knowledge, moderation and wisdom; to assimilate with and absorb among themselves those feelings of love, peace, charity, which are the Godlike type of the spirit of man, whatever his race may be. When, then, we read of the contests now waging in New Zealand, we are most practically impressed with the truth of the maxim that "two wrongs never make one right." Let our readers peruse the sketch of "the History of New Zealand," which we print on our first page, and then the following extracts from the "*Taranaki* (N. Z.) *Herald*" of 19th of May, relative to that famous treaty of Waitangi.

The writer says:

Its objects were to give form of right to the British occupation of these islands in the eyes of other nations which looked wistfully on the land; and to protect the natives and the prospective colony from the supposed dangers of land sharking. The New Zealand nation was at that time a pure fiction. The native subscribers were unauthorized, and understood little of the gist of the treaty, and though we would quote it in favor of the Maori, it seems to us needless and even unworthy to do so against him. The relation of the British Government and the Maori is not that of contracting parties, but of guardian and ward. The treaty may be needed by Government as a technical justification of its action. In a land of Government anomalies we hardly care to introduce the new one of a Government alleging the real merits of the case in justification of its course. But if we make no objection to the technical ground, it is only because there is a real one in the absolute and evident necessity that the Queen's authority shall be established even if no such so called treaty existed

There is indeed a further meaning in the treaty important to remember now, as the first of a series of pledges to the colonists from the Imperial Government that New Zealand is under the British Crown, and that security and law are to be found here.

The Maori race has never been *de facto* subjects, and therefore those now in arms against the Governor are not rebels. They have been persuaded to live, on the whole, peaceably beside us for some years, to resort to our markets and courts of justice when it suited them, to adopt some of our ways, sell us a little of the land, and comply, when they chose, with the wishes of our Government

We have done much for the Maori. Our presence has saved him from intestine feuds and from the presence of less scrupulous nations. Well may British statesmen cherish with jealous fear the honor which their own care and the orderly forbearance of the colonists has won for the nation whilst our footing has been confirming here. All that has been done, however, has been done unsolicited by the Maori and without reciprocal concession on his part. Practically from the first British rule has been repudiated. We may then call him blind, mad, ungrateful, but his resistance is only technically rebellion—it is the struggle of despair in a race as yet unsubdued.

The desire of the Maori for national life is entitled to our sympathy. "Faith, love and law," the motto of his "King," are, of course, far enough from being the rule of the life of any number of the race—few among them catch the ideas, fewer still comprehend or act on them. But the movement is notwithstanding respectable, because it is natural and national. We have given some provocation, perhaps unavoidably. He is quick, proud and sensitive, and feels the superiority in most ways of his white neighbors. We give him abundant reasons to know that the white man feels it too. Hospitality was his virtue, and his hospitality to the white man has not been returned. The filthy habits of the savage close our doors against him; though we have not found those habits so intolerable when it has been convenient to enter his doors. He perhaps understands the reasons of this, but it is doubtful if they are all honorable to us, and at all events the facts are galling enough. He knows, too, that his race is dying out; he sees ours overspreading the land; and he clutches as a drowning man at straws. Something like our organization may help him, but he does not care to save his race by merging it in ours. He declines our offered help, and will be his own helper, and, if need be, expel or at least check the advance of the race whose presence is a standing indignity—who claims to rule and bids fair to swamp him. Whatever private ambitions may be mixed in it, or even have originated it, this is the natural history of the spread of the "King movement." It is far from having absorbed the whole people. Some are content to accept the British Government in the distinct belief that it is best for their race. Probably the majority of the whole are indifferent in temper, thoughtless, or else sceptical of good on either side; but, though indifferent, they would fall in with their own race in a struggle.

In this sketch of the position of the races, the thoughtful reader, even though a stranger, must see the seeds of inevitable discord. After years of anxious striving by governors, missionaries, cabinets, and the indescribable native office, we have arrived at an issue which the Imperial Government thinks fit to take up. The value of the land out of which the issue arises is small; the numbers of the mal-contents are not large, as yet. But all the difficulties of the position are exemplified in the dispute, and this is felt on both sides. We have disclaimed for our fellow colonists the charge of low greediness laid at their door: *they seek the land as a condition of progress and British rule, and they are right.* The Maori withholds it as a barrier which, once surrendered, the floods will overwhelm his race, and he too in a sense is right. We need impute no base motive on either side. Teira's block is a type of the waste lands of the Maori. Teira and his copartners represent the section of the Maori race who welcome the colonist and the Government Wiremu Kingi stands for the prouder and less sagacious party among the natives most hostile to the Queen's authority. His claim is to the "mana,"—the chieftain's veto—the sovereignty To allow his pretension is to sanction the authority Potatu.

We shudder to think what would have become of this—the Hawaiian—people if the Occupation of 1843 or the annexation schemes of 1853–4 had been adhered to or accomplished. What with immigration companies, colonial regulations and Indian reservations and the recent results in New Zealand, we would have had ample data to demonstrate the iniquity of the one scheme as well as of the other. They may have been seriously considered and in good faith defended, as expedients for drawing this country out of existing but passing difficulties; but the most charitable construction will suffer considerable violence when it is remembered that many of those who denounced the first embraced the second with open arms, or worked underhand to promote its advent.

Let the retrospect, then, of the dangers which we have escaped inspire us with sympathy for the combatants in New Zealand, whether foreigners or Maoris, for we believe them both to be the victims of a system, rather than of any inherent, ineradicable antagonism, seeing that this country under happier auspices and a different system has amply shown that with a good will and a national government all men may safely dwell together in peace and unity.

PAST WEEK.

Theatricals.

It is with pleasure that we enter upon a dramatic review of this week's representations at the Royal Hawaiian Theatre. Since the time when the Wallers drew full houses and appreciative ones at the old "Varieties," Honolulu has not had a theatrical company so competent, so well posted, so harmonious as the present company under the management of Mr. C. W. Forbes. The company opened their engagement on Wednesday last with Sheridan Knowles' great play of the "Hunchback;" Mrs. Forbes as *Julia*, Mr. Forbes as *Master Walter* and Mr. Ferguson as *Sir Thomas Clifford*. There was, there could be but one opinion of the style and manner in which this play was rendered. The feeling and expression, with which Mrs. Forbes gave back the varied emotions of feminine pride and constant love, fully justified the high encomiums lavished upon her in other climes. Mr. Forbes and Mr. Ferguson acted in that highly artistic and well bred manner that never degenerates to a rant, nor falls short of the natural, unconstrained exhibition of the passions whose working they so perfectly delineated. As a comedienne of no ordinary versatility and humor, Miss Lizzie Gordon performed the part of Helen; and we cannot speak too highly of the scenic arrangements, punctuality and freedom from blunders and mal-apropos which distinguished the management, not to speak of the superb and appropriate dresses, all of which produced a *tout ensemble* never surpassed and seldom equaled on the Hawaiian stage. In a word, when we remark the unflagging, well sustained attention of the audience to a five act play through the late hours and close air of a tropical night, no better testimonial to the merits of the players need to be offered. The dancing by Miss Gordon and by Miss Ada de Vere was spirited, graceful and well performed.

The Company played the "Honeymoon" on Thursday and the "Stranger" on Friday, and to-night the comedy of the "Soldier's Daughter" will be performed.

The attendance at the Theatre has not been so large as might have reasonably been expected from the advent of a company so well qualified to amuse as well as to instruct; but it should be borne in mind that the dull season is not yet closed; besides, and we suggest it to the management, that probably the high price of the Dress Circle has, in these economical times, more to do with vacant seats than a stranger may be aware of.

Tax Payers Awake!

Our worthy friend Joseph O. Carter, Esq., having been appointed Tax Collector for the district of Honolulu, has taken the rooms at the foot of Nuuanu street, on the North side, formerly known as Everett's auction room, where he will be happy to receive the tax payers of Honolulu, and still more happy to receive their taxes. We have no doubt that the good natured disposition and business tact of Mr. Carter will render this, the most unpleasant of Government offices, not only creditable to himself, but also as little obnoxious to the tax payer as the nature of the case and the relation of the parties will admit of. Should any one doubt our word, he would do well to go and see for himself.

Accident to the Kilauea.

From Lahaina we learn that the steamer *Kilauea* grounded on the reef at that port on the morning of Wednesday last, where she lay some three hours, and sustained some damage, but proceeded on her voyage to Hilo.

Foreign Jurors Attend!

The Foreign Jury, summoned to attend the next quarterly session of the Supreme Court on Monday, October 1, will not be wanted until Thursday, October 4, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Ready for Sea.

The ship Julian, Winegar, has completed her repairs, and will clear for sea to-day.

Turn-Verein.

We understand that an association, upon the principle and under the regulations of the German Turn-vereins, is attempting to establish itself in this city for the physical education of its members. From Mr. Vœlker, to whose energy, application and knowledge in these matters the Society owes its existence, we learn that the building known as the Bungalow, at the corner of Richards and Merchant Streets, has been fitted with all necessary and proper gymnastic apparatus; that Monday and Thursday evenings are set apart for the exercise of the members of the *Verein*, adult persons; that Tuesday evenings will be given to instruction of children; Wednesday evenings are devoted to fencing lessons; and Fridays and Saturdays to general practice. The entrance fee for adult persons to the society is $2 50, with a subsequent monthly due of one dollar, and the pay for children is one dollar per month each.

We have, in another part of to-day's paper, called the attention of the public to the subject of physical education, and until we see that the public goes in for it with a will, and with a proper appreciation of its ultimate benefits in producing a healthy body, a sound mind, a good temper and mental and physical self-reliance, we shall not cease to jog its elbows and point out to it the disease, the deformity, the ruined constitutions, the premature deaths which flow from the neglect of a physical education. And we shall draw in our strongest colors, the responsibilities of parents and guardians, when, with tearful eyes and sobbing voices, they bemoan the loss of some young departed. In vain shall they seek consolation in the reflection that "the Lord gave and the Lord took away," for we will whisper like conscience in their ears, "the Lord gave," but your own neglect and indulgence took their young lives away.

We hope then that the Turn-verein and the principle of which it is the exponent, will meet with that hearty and prompt reception from the community and the authorities, which will obviate any unpleasant remarks when next we speak of the subject. We know several gentlemen who, like us, stand on the shady side of life, and who, like us, have experienced in their own persons and in those of their children, the full benefits of a physical education. We turn, therefore, with confidence to them that they will assist us in spreading a correct knowledge of a parent's duties to his children; for, until physical education shall have been incorporated with the general education of the land, its progress by private means, like the present, will mainly depend upon the favorable opinion of the public.

Assessment.

The Tax Assessors of Honolulu have finished their labors and returned their lists, and the Collector is now at work. In most all of the districts of the islands has the work of assessing been finished, but the full accounts have not yet been all returned. We learn however that generally speaking the assessment is less this year than the last. In so far as that diminution arises from real estate, it is in no small measure owing to the depreciation in houses and land which would necessarily follow a collapse in trade, and is in itself a reaction from the speculative fancies of former years to the sober reality of the present. Many buildings in Honolulu which formerly rented at ten, twelve, fifteen or more hundred dollars, cannot now find a lessee for half the money. The diminution of personal property in Honolulu is great compared with last year, but is explained by the fact that most stocks on hand of goods were greatly less this summer than the previous one and that the fall season ships with their cargoes had not yet arrived. The diminution in horses and dogs continues unabated and unaccountable, nor is the law sufficiently effective to enable the Assessors to arrive at the truth where there is any disposition to conceal it.

We have prepared the following table for the years 1859–60.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSORS' LISTS FOR HONOLULU.

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Carts, etc.	Polls.	Horses.	Mules.	Dogs.
1860	$1,412,516	$1,776,419	160	3,566	2,612	100	1,029
1859	1,461,625	2,008,650	154	3,416	3,216	194	1,237

	Tax total.	School Tax.	Road Tax.	Honolulu Polls.
1860	$15,729 32	$6,888	$6,294	—
1859	17,441 68	6,740	6,407	—

Personal.

Mr. Samuel C. Armstrong, who for several months has acted as Clerk to the Board of Education and Editor of the *Hae Hawaii*, leaves by the *Frances Palmer* on Tuesday next for the United States. To his energy and exertion, to his own ability and readiness to make that of others available, is pre-eminently due the immense increase within so short a period of the above journal. We may not at a moment like this intrude the common place greetings of every day, but he will understand and, we doubt not, appreciate the *aloha ino* with which we bid him farewell.

The Mails.

The *Frances Palmer*, Capt. Paty, leaves on Tuesday for San Francisco, with the regular mails for America and Europe. The clipper ship *Iconium* is expected from San Francisco about the 10th or 12th of Oct. with the Eastern mails of Aug. 20th and may be Sept. 1.

LATEST FOREIGN DATES.

Hongkong	July 24	Panama	
Liverpool, (per P. Ex.)	Aug 15	San Francisco	Sept. 8
Manila		St Louis, (P. Ex.)	Aug 24
Sydney, N S W	June 21	Tahiti	Aug 21
Japan	July 22	Valparaiso	
New York, (reg. mail)	Aug 11	Victoria, V I	Aug 25

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

Business continues to be very dull—during the past week there have been no foreign arrivals, except brig *Agate* on the 25th, from a trading voyage in the Arctic. She brings no later report from the whaling fleet.

The brig *Eagle*, sailed on the 25th inst. for Hongkong, taking no cargo from this port.

The bark *Frances Palmer* will sail for San Francisco about the 2d prox., with but part of a cargo. There is very little freight offering at present.

During the past week there has been but little activity in the local trade.

HAWAIIAN FLOUR—Held at $[illegible].

CALIFORNIA FLOUR—Ex Yankee, held at $[illegible]—according to quality.

OATS—[illegible].

LUMBER—Market is overstocked—N. W. boards and scantling jobbing at [illegible] feet.

SUGAR—[illegible].

MOLASSES—[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Are in full supply. We note sale of a lot Mess Beef and Prime Pork @ $17, duty paid.

BREAD—Market is much overstocked with Bread, holders are offering to sell at prices that will not pay cost and charges.

REAL ESTATE—We notice sale at auction of the French Premises, on Alakea street, for $1,725—½ cash, balance at 90 days.

OIL—About 1000 gallons whale oil of inferior quality, ex *Olivia*, changed hands @ 35c.

BONE.—We note sale of about 10,000 lbs whalebone, ex *Agate*, on p. t., supposed to be at about 70c, in bond.

IVORY—Ex *Agate*, about 10,000 lbs, has been sold in bond—price not transpired.

EXCHANGE—Is very quiet, there being no demand for bills. Those who have money to remit are holding off, waiting the arrival of the fleet, when it is confidently expected that Whalers' drafts can be procured at a discount.

Small bills on San Francisco are held at par @ 2 ℘c prem. Private drafts on New York @ 60 days sight, held at par. Exchange on England has been sold at 49d for the dollar. We hear of sale of Lahaina Consular bills at 2 & 2½ ℘c disc.

DIED.

At his residence, in this city, at 7 o'clock on Sabbath morning, Sept. 23, the Rev. RICHARD ARMSTRONG, D. D., President of the Board of Education of this Kingdom, aged 55 years.

WHALEMEN'S LIST.

Fall Season of 1860, at the Hawaiian Islands.

[PREPARED FOR THE POLYNESIAN, SEPT. 28, 1860.]

ARRIVED.

Abr Barker, Slocum, 400 tons, N B, Aug '57. Sld fm Hon Apr 27 for Kodiak; 200 sp, 1100 wh, 2000 b on brd. Arr at Lahaina Aug 29 fm Kodiak; 300 wh, 2500 b the season.

Julian, Winegar, 356 tons, N B, Sept '58. Sld Mar 22 for Kodiak and Artic, via Koloa, clean. Arr Hon Sept 1 fm Bristol Bay; 1 whale the season. Mainmast and bowsprit badly sprung.

Jefferson, sh, Huntting, 435 tons, S H, Sept, '57. Arr Hon Sept 12 fm Kodiak, 250 wh 2000 b season. Sld fm Honolulu Sept 28 fr N Zealand and home.

REPORTED AND SPOKEN.

America, Bryant, 418 tons, N B, Oct '57. Sld fm Hon Feb 2?; rept in June, Arctic, 1 sm wh.

Arab, Grinnell, 336 tons, F H, Nov '57. Sld fm Hon Dec 19; spoken June 27 in the Arctic, clean.

Braganza, Turner, 470 tons, N B, Nov '59. Sld fm Hon Apr 30; reptd in July, Arctic, 1 wh.

Corinthian, Lewis, 401 tons, N B Oct '58. Sld fm Lahaina Nov 12; spoken July 15, on Kodiak, 2 whs.

Cleone, bk, Simmons, 373 tons, N B Oct '58. Sld fm Lahaina Apr 4, '59; reptd Aug 2, '60, as having wintered in Plover Bay and lost many of her crew by the cold and scurvy.

Cynthia, bk, Lowe, 251 tons, Hon. Sld fm Hon May 30; spoken July 17 in the Arctic, clean.

Electra, Brown, 348 tons, N L Aug '59. Sld fm Hon Mar [illegible]; spoken on Kodiak May 10, 60 sp on brd.

Emerald, bk, Pierce, 350 tns, N B, July '57. Sld fm Hon Mar [illegible]; spoken July 10 on Kodiak, 70 sp, 1 wh.

Eliza Adams, Thomas, 403 tons, N B, Sept '57. Sld fm Koloa Apr 10; reptd in July in Arctic. 6 whs.

Gen. Pike, Fisher, 313 tons, N B, Sept '59. Sld fm Hon Apr [illegible]; spoken on Kodiak July 27, 2 whs.

German, bk, Lubbers, 400 tons, Oldbg Nov '59. Sld fm Hon Apr 26; reptd in June, Arctic, clean.

George Washington, Brightman, 374 tons, Wareham, Oct '57. Sld fm Koloa Mar 5; reptd in June, Arctic, clean.

Good Return, Fish, 376 tns, N B, Oct '58. Sld fm Lahaina Apr [illegible]; spoken July 10 on Kod, 1 wh.

Harmony, bk, Kelly, 316 tons, Hon. Sld Apr 25; spoken July 15 on Kod, 70 sp, 1 wh. Going to Bristol Bay.

Henry Kneeland, Kelly, 304 tons, N B, June '58 Sld fm Koloa Apr 27; spoken July 15 in the Arctic, clean.

Isabella, bk, Tucker, 315 tons, N B Aug '59. Sld fm Hon Apr 25; spoken on Kodiak July 4, 3 wh.

James Maury, Wing, 395 tons, N B, Sept '59. Rept in Arctic in June, 1 wh.

J D Thompson, bk, Crosby, 432 tons, N B, Aug '58. Sld fm Hon Mar 21; spoken on Kodiak July 15, 2 whs.

Jireh Swift, bk, Earl, 454 tons, N B, July '57. Sld fm Hon Nov 28; rept in June in the Arctic, 1 sm wh.

John Howland, Whelden, 377 tons, N B Oct '58. Sld fm Hon Apr 15; reptd in June in the Arctic, 1 wh.

Kohola, br, Corsen, 270 tons, Hon. Sld fm Hon Nov 19; reptd Aug 2 in the Arctic.

Lewis, Neil, 308 tns, N B July '57. Sld fm Hon Mar 28; reptd Aug 2, in the Arctic, 2 whs.

Marcia, Billings, 315 tons, N B, Aug '57. Sld fm Koloa Mar 28; reptd in June in the Arctic, 230 bbls.

Moctezuma, Tinker, 436 tons, N B, Oct '57. Sld fm Hon Mar 28; reptd in June in the Arctic, clean.

Morning Light, Luce, 361 tons, N B, Sept '59. Spoken on Kod May 15, clean.

Metacom, Hinds, 360 tons, N B July '57. Sld fm Hon Apr 10; spoken June 24 in the Arctic, 6 walrus.

Magnolia, Pierce, 396 tns, N B July '58. Sld fm Hon Oct 29; spoken June 27 in the Arctic, clean.

Navy, Sarvent, 356 tons, N B, Aug '59. Sld fm Hon Mar 28; spoken June 24 in the Arctic, clean.

Omega, Whalon, 305 tons, F H, Sept '57. Sld fm Hon Dec 12; spoken July 17 in the Arctic, 3 whs.

Oahu, hm bg, Rolfs, 164 tons, Hon. Sld fm Hon Apr 23; spoken Aug 2 in the Arctic, 1 wh and good trading.

Ocmulgee, Greene, 458 tns, Edgart, Nov '57. Sld fm Koloa Apr 14; rept June 27 in the Arctic, 2 small whs.

Ocean, Clark, 567 tons, N H, Aug '58. Sld fm Hon May 1; spoken on Kodiak July 4, 120 spm.

Republic, Seyer, 600 tons, Bremen, Oct '58. Sld fm Hon Mar 12; spoken July 17 in the Arctic, 300 bbls.

Sharon, Swift, 354 tons, F H, Nov '56. Sld fm Koloa Apr 18; spoken July 17 in the Arctic, clean.

Speedwell, Gibbs, 496 tons, F H, Sept '57. Sld fm Hon Nov 16; reptd in June in the Arctic, clean.

Tamerlane, Winslow, 357 tons, N B Oct '58. Sld fm Hon May 1; spoken July 7 on Kodiak, 2 whs

Tempest, bk, Fish, 330 tons, N L May '57. Sld fm Koloa Apr 16; spoken July 10 on Kodiak, 4 whs.

Victoria, br, Danelsberg, 200 tons, Hon. Sld fm Hon Apr 26; reptd Aug 2 in the Arctic, clean.

Vineyard, Caswell, 381 tons, Edgt, Sept '59. Sld fm Lahaina Apr 2; spoken May 15 on Kodiak, clean.

Wailua, br, Lass, 264 tons, Hon. Sailed Dec 30, '58; reptd Aug 2 as having wintered in Plover Bay, and as having lost several men by sickness and scurvy.

Wm C Nye, Soule, 389 tons, N B, Oct '57. Sld fm Hon Nov 12; reptd in July in the Arctic, 450 wh.

ASTRONOMICAL.

PHASES OF THE MOON IN SEPTEMBER.

	d	h	m	s			d	h	m	s	
Last Quarter	8	0	35	24	A.M.	First Quarter	21	0	58	12	P.M.
New Moon	14	7	37	8	A.M.	Full Moon	29	3	8	6	P.M.

POLYNESIAN MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Sept 22—Haw sch Liholiho, Gardner, fm Hilo, with 420 bags pulu, 4 hides—4 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

23—Am stmr Kilauea, Molteno, with 70 bbls molasses, 159 kegs sugar, 2 hides, 48 goat skins, 15 cabin and 63 deck passengers.

Haw sch Keoni Ana, fm ports on Kauai and Niihau, with native produce and 20 passengers.

25—Am bg Agate, Lawton, 35 days fm Gore's Island, with 10,000 lbs bone, 10,000 do ivory, 50 bbls oil, 1 pack furs.

Haw sch Excel, Kuheana, fm ports on Kauai, with ½ a cord of firewood, 6 pigs, 4 bullocks—2 cabin and 24 deck passengers.

Haw sch Maria, Marchant, fm Kona, with 60 bales pulu, 6000 oranges, 300 cocoanuts, 20 bnchs bananas, 5 bullocks, 3 horses, 5 bags fungus, 30 bags corn, 6 do arrowroot—1 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

28—Haw sch Nettie Merrill, Borres, fm Hilo, with 125 hides, 47 goat skins, 25 bales pulu, 20 bags ginger root, 60 sheep, 1 bullock, 21 hogs, 149 kegs sugar, 14 cabin and 49 deck passengers.

29—Haw schs Kamoi, Manuokawai and Kaluna, fm Lah.

Sailed.

Sept 22—Haw sch Kamoi, Wilbur, fr Lahaina and Kahului.

Haw sch Nettie Merrill, Borres, fr Lahaina, Kohala & Hilo.

Haw sch Odd Fellow, Candage, fr ports on Kauai.

MEMORANDA.

The brig *Agate*, Capt. Lawton, arrived here on the 25th, 35 days fm Gore's Island. Had light southerly winds during the whole passage. She reports—June 15th, sh John Howland, Whelden, one bow head; June 27th, bk Jireh Swift, Earl, 1 bow head, 2 rip sacks; July 12, bk Henry Kneeland, clean; 26th, bk Sharon, Swift, do; do. do. bk Magnolia, clean; 15th, Speedwell, clean; June 2?th, sh W C Nye, 4 bowheads; July 2?, Moctezuma, Tinker, 2 do; do. do., Lewis, Neal, 2 do; 24th, Eliza Adams, 6 do; 2?d, bg Kohola, 1 do; 24th, bg Victoria, clean; do. do., bg Oahu, do; 25th, bk Cleone, at Port Clarence, clean; do. do., bg Wailua, Lass, at Port Clarence, clean.

NEW BEDFORD, July 18—Arrived, sh Polor Star, Weeks, Arctic Ocean, Honolulu, Nov 15th, via N Zealand and Curtis Island Apl 14th, with 270 bbls sperm and 1400 do wh oil, to C R Tucker & Co.

Aug 7—Sailed, bk Mary & Susan, N B, Philip Howland, for Pacific Ocean.

8th, sh Mary Wilder, N B, Sylvanus Cleaveland, fr Pacific Ocean.

Ship Oronimbo, of this port, 358 tons, which returned from a whaling voyage Apr 13th, has been purchased by Frank Whitton of this city, and Jos H Locke, of Boston, on private terms, and will be fitted for the merchant business.

Ship Minerva, of this port, 468 tons, which returned from a whaling voyage Apl 14th, has been purchased by the same parties, and will also be fitted for the merchant service.

Ship Saratoga, 342 tons, which arrived on the first of June last, has been withdrawn from the whaling business. She will probably be fitted for the merchant service, or offered for sale.

Bark Awashonks, of Falmouth, 342 tons, which has been lying in port since her arrival November 27th, 1858, has been purchased by J. & W. R. Wing, of this city, and will be continued in the whaling business from this port.

Ship Empire, of this port 403 tons, has been purchased by Messrs. Henry Taber & Co., and is to be continued in the whaling business.

Ship Hobomok, of Falmouth, 414 tons, has been purchased by W C N Swift, of this city, and will be continued in the whaling business.

Loum Snow, Esq., has purchased an interest in and assumed the agency of ship Cicero, of this port, and she will be continued in the whaling business.

One-sixteenth of bk Alto, of this port, and catchings as last reported at sea, was sold at auction to T M Stetson, at the rate of $9,900.

Bk E Corning, recently sold at auction to O & E W Seabury, has been resold to Wm C N Swift, for $4,500.

Bk Newburyport, formerly whaler of Stonington, recently purchased by James Power & Co., of Boston, has been resold to George H Rogers, of Gloucester, and will be fitted for the Surinam trade.

Bk Roanoke, formerly whaler of Greenport, also purchased by James Power & Co., has been resold to Frederick Pope, of Boston. She has been thoroughly repaired and fitted for the merchant service.

NEW WHALING GROUND.—Within the past year the attention of whalers has been especially directed to the waters north of Labrador, and no less than twelve vessels have already sailed for that region, and others will soon follow. Whales are known to be very abundant there, while in the much frequented whaling grounds attained by way of Behring's Straits, and to reach which a six months' voyage is necessary by way of Cape Horn, they have been so rapidly diminishing as to render the business hardly profitable at best, and very frequently an utter failure. The voyage to the new grounds does not occupy more than a month's time. The mere saving of time is a great advantage.